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ENGLAND'S FRANCHISE.

THOSE WHO EXPECT VOTES AND THOSE WHO WILL GET THEM.

The New Revision Law a Matter for Serious Contemplation by Americans.

England and Turkey—Irish Independence—The Young Tramp.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—England is the political "land of promise." The Liberals are promising more than they can give, the Conservatives more than they intend to give. It will be interesting, therefore, to examine the voting machinery by which, under the engineering of the revising barrister, "Piers Bloneman," and his city cousin, "Algeron," the counter-jumper, are receiving the net results of past political promises as to enfranchisement. Great has been the excitement among all classes at the vastly increased number of ignorant voters which it was supposed the "revolutionary" Franchise bill of last session would place upon the voting lists. Yet, technically, the "city end" of London, which last year had 30,000 registered voters, will this year have 11,000 over twenty-seven thousand names on its voting list—a result not due, however, to a lack of applicants for enfranchisement, for in a single building 300 clerks were last week refused registration.

In England at large a stupidly worded—or else an adroitly worded—section of the franchise bill is likely to reduce the number of new voters from the expected two million and a half to about a million in the coming election. Judges on the subject claim that not more than five hundred thousand new names will ultimately appear on the new lists. These will, moreover, come from the agricultural districts, because the extension to the country at large of the lodge franchise will be one of real value while the cities and towns will only slightly benefit by it.

Take the city of London for an example of the English method of registration. In the south court-room of the fine old Guildhall Mr. Octavius John Williamson, barrister-at-law, sits daily in the full judicial glory of wig and gown. Two pews in front of Mr. Williamson are filled with lawyers paid by the Liberal and Conservative organizations. They know the political faith of each applicant for the franchise, and obstruct or hurry along his claim accordingly. The usual jury boxes are filled with the oldest residents and other standard authorities on parish affairs. The doors are usually reserved for criminals in new vacants—kept, it is presumed from various remarks of defeated applicants, for the man who drafted the Franchise bill.

The list of applicants for registration has been printed by each parish. Copies of these lists lie before each lawyer and before Mr. Williamson. A name is called, and when the qualifications or objections are stated the matter is argued. Mr. Williamson summarily decides whether to retain or erase the name and another name is taken up. The would-be voters seldom appear in person, but they send a friend, who states their case, according to the advice received from their party lawyer. Such a man may represent several hundred men forming a class similarly situated, and accordingly the revising barrister's decision in one case makes a test case for the rest.

As an instance, two hundred clerks employed in a great city wholesale house sleep in some barracks owned by a member of the firm. They applied for registration through one of their number. It happens that a member of this firm lives outside London and, for his convenience, has a bedroom in these barracks, but only once or twice has it been used by him. The existence of this bedroom on the premises occupied by the employees of his firm, reduces, however, these two hundred clerks, in the eye of the law, to domestic servants. They were, therefore, refused permission to vote on the lodge franchise.

Five servants of the lord mayor applied for registration. Three slept in the Mansion House. They are, therefore, refused votes. Two sleep elsewhere on their own premises and are allowed to register. The two who register are comparatively ignorant, while the three who cannot vote are better educated. About sixty per cent of the applicants for registration are refused votes on account of similar technicalities. Among other classes excluded from registration by the new bill are the resident managers and attendants of all asylums, while, curiously enough, officers and non-commissioned men in barracks are given votes. One schoolmaster registers by virtue of his residence in a schoolroom.

Mr. Williamson gave the benefit of his experience. He said: "This registration, the most important of many years past, will be finished before the legal limit, October 8, as the city registration book has been more perfectly kept than in other districts. The class much benefited in my district by the recent change is the clerk class. Laborers have gained little by the new law. There has been no carelessness here in the making up of the books, and but few will lose their votes. These new votes are far from important, in this district at least, for they are pretty equally divided in their political faith."

It is to be noted that a considerable majority of the challenges are made by the Conservatives. This gives a hint as to what the politicians think of the new voters. While decidedly defensive as a whole, in many particulars the new registration laws have at least swept away the old abuses by which some favored mortals could vote three times—namely, by residence, by a city living man's right and by university fellowship—all over the kingdom. The revising barristers act with precise technicality. Three brother barristers, registering by mistake from chambers in the Middle Temple instead of in the Inner Temple, lost their rights to vote. In this case the wretched technical errors were destroyed by their own accustomed weapon.

England and Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has made much progress in his negotiations that he entertains the hope of leaving for Egypt in the first week of October. The latest points under discussion have been the attitude of the Khedive toward the sultan, the permanent character assumed by the British occupation and the possible dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt. The sultan has felt very much aggrieved that Tewfik has never come to Constantinople to acknowledge in person the high imperial favor shown by his investment as Khedive. Such an act of homage would certainly enhance much the prestige of the caliph. There is reason to believe that an early visit to Constantinople on the part of Tewfik is one of the concessions that England is prepared to make.

The withdrawal of the British troops, in order to replace them with Turkish soldiers, presents the greatest difficulty. Sir H. D. Wolff has intimated that the British government is not averse to the dispatch of a picked body of Turkish troops. The sultan, however, views such a joint occupation with disfavour, fearing the effect upon the Arab party of this seeming countenance of the

presence in Egypt of the infidel soldiers whose hands brought death to so many thousands of Southerners who were fighting for their faith. England, on the other hand cannot withdraw her troops until proper provision is made for the maintenance of order. Here is an obstacle to an immediate settlement.

Nevertheless, great hope is entertained, especially among the Turks, that an arrangement will be effected on some such basis as follows: The Khedive to pay part of the cost of his army, the creation of an Anglo-Turkish commission; the British occupation to cease at a certain date; the troops to be replaced by a territorial army formed of Turkish elements.

Great disquiet has been occasioned here by the reports circulating in the European press relative to the preparation by Italy of an expedition to Tripoli. The subject was one of the matters of formal discussion at the recent great military council sitting at the Villa Igiea. At this council it was decided to increase the present garrison of Tripoli.

Irish Independence.

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.—The old American colonial cry of John Adams, "Independence now and forever," is now being adopted everywhere in the Irish election campaign, which is just now beginning in earnest. Wherever Nationalists meet do congregate. At the Longford meeting, which was a revolutionary as any in 1848, Mr. William Redmond, member for Wexford, exclaimed in his speech: "If the demands of Ireland are ignored, I dare say the day may come when the crack of rifles on the shores of Great Britain will bring like Mr. Chamberlain to their senses."

About the time of the meeting the lord lieutenant arrived in Londonberry, and he, too, he shouts which greeted that orator or which hailed this passage: "Mr. Chamberlain cries we are only four millions. If he could he would—echo a London Times sentence—make a Galt as rare in Ireland as a red Indian on the shores of Manhattan. But from these very Manhattan shores, from glorious America, there are fifteen million hearts beating for Ireland to thunder back the answer of exiled Ireland to Chamberlain's challenge, and he will soon learn that there is a slight aristocratic mistake in putting us down at four millions."

"Our cause is clear—all support must be given Mr. Parnell. Union, steadiness and perseverance will insure success. And think what success means! Think of the pride, the glory and the joy of placing the crown of liberty on our country's brow! Think of the day—plagues God at hand—when the work of generations will be completed; when the blood of our martyrs will bear fruit, and when the rafters that rang to Gratian's voice will again be awakened into echoing the tones of man who loves liberty!"

This allusion to America was founded on the following cable message, received at the National League office, in Dublin, addressed to "Parnell—The Irish citizens of Milwaukee send in reply to Chamberlain's brutal speech a draft for \$200."

The Young Tramp.

BANTRY, Sept. 16.—This city, built on seven hills, like ancient Rome, and the seat of mammoth glass and pottery work, with a suspension bridge at its suburb of Clifton and a river turned from its course, has alternated its criticisms of serious with criticisms of Mrs. Langtry. She produced here at the Prince's theater, which is a hundred yards from the Commercial cable office, the play of "The Young Tramp," the plot of which has already been given. The play is regarded as enhancing the reputation of its author, W. G. Wills, and as giving Mrs. Langtry her best fate yet as an actress, because the disguise of her dress in the last act, as a Yorkshire farmer's lad, and the assumed patois in dialogue divorced her from military effects and society ways, and threw her upon her innate powers as an actress.

Early in the play she represented a provincial actress beloved by an old roue baronet, she herself loving his son (Charles Coghlan). The baronet suddenly dies, leaving her his estate. This is wasted by the villain of the piece, the agent, while she is on the continent. Her disguise is put on to unmask him, and she is accompanied. Then love and money come together for the sweet hearts in the denouement. Her audience composed the pink of society here, with visitors from Clifton. She was in excellent voice and spirits, and made perhaps her first unquestioned success, as merging her personality in her character. Since Bristol last saw her she has made great improvement in her abode, business and by-play. This improvement is regarded as very marked. Seldom has your correspondent seen an audience more spontaneously enthusiastic.

Russia's Triumph.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The press has little to say about the new Afghan frontier, and for good reason. It is very many miles south of the original frontier marked by England, and in many features it is identical with the frontier marked by M. Lessar, who was on the Charing Cross platform exuberantly departing for his Russian home. Well may England have been silent on the subject, for the result is a Russian triumph.

Russia is now, through the protocol, many hundred miles nearer Herat and the Indian frontier, and she has exhibited herself to the peoples of all Asia, by the "Fenish Incident," as the victor in the only fight which occurred. Many far seeing English politicians are asking, "May not Russia's prestige become the germ in India of doubts as to the English reputation for victory?"

A German Bark Supposed Wrecked.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The German bark, Ferdinand Drumm, Capt. Marchon, from Darfing, July 18, for Dundee, is believed to be wrecked at Belle Rock, near Arbroath, Scotland. Signals from the lighthouse indicate that part of the crew are safe.

Grain Warehouse Men.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The grain warehouse men of New York are preparing to renew their offer made last year to the grain trade to assume the responsibility for the grade of all the grain left in their keeping, provided the grain trade will consent to an advance in the warehouse rates from 1-4 to 3-8 cents per bushel for each ten days. The posting of a large amount of wheat out of condition this summer had a depressing effect on the trade. The warehouse men say that if the rates are advanced they can take better care of the grain and insure preservation of the grade. The grain trade is very favorably disposed toward the proposition. It was not accepted last year because one of the warehouse men refused to enter the movement.

Hall Wrangle.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has applied for an injunction to restrain the Baltimore & Ohio from crossing the former's tracks at Ohio in this city. Plaintiff claims that it is practicable to cross thirteen feet above the level. The Baltimore & Ohio claim that to do so would involve the violation of their contracts with property owners who gave them the right of way in consideration for the facilities which the road would give them for loading and unloading from their properties. An examiner will be appointed to take testimony.

STAR-GAZING GOSSIP.

THE SENSATION IN THE CONSTELLATION OF ANDROMEDA.

Peeping Parties Promise to Be the Pastime Among Fashionable Society—Miss Cleveland—The Chinese—Mr. Blaine—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The corps of observers at the United States naval observatory are engaged in studying the new stellar sensation in the constellation of Andromeda. Professor Hall was at the observatory, but as the sky was rather hazy he did not remain long. There have been a number of requests received from parties to get a look at the newcomer, and star-gazing parties promise to be rather fashionable among society people here for some weeks. The star is visible to the naked eye, but for a satisfactory look it requires an instrument of extended power. Even then the new star is not as clear as others of inferior magnitude. Amateur astronomers are having quite a run hunting for the late arrival. The published descriptions of its situation are so filled with technicalities that the amateur in nine cases out of ten gives up the task in disgust.

The Naval observatory professors do not take the same interest in these discoveries that astronomers do at other observatories, their work being of a regular and distinct class. It is true Professor Hall discovered the moons of Mars—perhaps the greatest discovery but one of this century—yet as a general thing constants, &c., come and go without exciting much attention at the Naval observatory.

One of the professors said that it was not yet certain the star was in the nebula of Andromeda. It may be millions of miles this side of that starry region.

As has already been said in these dispatches, the present location of the observatory is very unfavorable for observations at any time. The mist from the Potomac river and fogs is constantly obscuring the heavens, and a night when the observer can work under favorable conditions is a very rare occurrence. Of course the telescopes will be raised on the nebula whenever the nights are clear and the usual information will be exchanged with observatories in other parts of the world.

Professor Hall has had glimpses of the newcomer through the great equatorial telescope, yet very few persons employed at the observatory have heard a word from him about the result of his observations. They do not enthrall over the report of the discovery, as appears to be the case in other parts of the country.

It is not known at the White House when Miss Cleveland will return there, though it is not expected that she will be back before October 10. Miss Cleveland will, when she returns, supervise the winter furnishing of the executive mansion. Nothing will be done about it till she does return.

It is probable that some action will be taken by the Knights of Labor soon in regard to the rapidly increasing number of Chinese laundries which have been started here in the past year. There are about sixty Chinese laundries now in the city, thirty having been added in the last twelve months. The labor organizations have been appealed to do something to prevent the increase of the establishments. They will probably issue an address to the public asking that laundry work be given to the steam laundries, none of which employ Chinese labor. Nine-tenths of the family laundry business in this city is done by colored women. They are feeling the effects of the influx of Chinese very much. At present the Chinese laundryman secures more than one-half of the transient laundry work.

Among the political rumors in circulation here is one that Mr. Blaine desires to receive the Republican nomination for governor of Maine this fall and that already he has put the political machine in that state in operation to attain his end. It is understood that Mr. Blaine's principal object in being a candidate is to keep in the political field and to prove that he can carry his own state, which has been repeatedly denied.

An Outrage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—So clamorous have become the demands for small bills from banks in this city, that it was decided at the sub-treasury to adopt a more liberal policy. Nine banks were supplied with \$120,000 in fives, and \$80,000 in tens. These amounts were immediately sent south to help meet the cotton crop. The banks are so short of small bills, and that if they do not receive more assistance from the government they will have to resort to their gold reserves. It is believed that Treasurer Jordan is trying to make silver coin such a burden to the people that they will instruct their representatives to vote when congress meets for the repeal of the act providing for the monthly coinage of 2,000,000 standard silver dollars. Trade dollars have declined to eighty cents, silver bullion being quoted at \$1.03 1-2 per ounce.

Samuel J. Randall.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Samuel J. Randall came to town to see his physicians about his left hand. During the afternoon he called upon Superintendent Fox at the mint and had half an hour's conversation with him, but nothing was said about appointments. Mr. Randall said to a reporter: "I do not interfere in any way in the small appointments. I leave them to the wards which I think is right. Of course I do not forget myself in the larger appointments but I have made it a positive rule not to take any part in the appointment of men to the small offices. My visit to Mr. Fox has nothing to do with appointments whatever. I shall stay out at Berwyn until I go to Washington."

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The president made the following appointments: To be collector of customs, John McWilliams, district of Providence, R. I.; John S. Hager, district of San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. J. McKim, district of Cuyahoga, O.; John Flanagan, southern district of Oregon, Oregon.

New Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The president has commissioned James C. Reed, of Mississippi, as postmaster at Corinth, Miss.

Shot Him in the Head.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 16.—A woman living in a lonely part of this city was startled the other night by hearing some one prowling around the house. She seized a revolver and threw open a side door, and as the light revealed a man fleeing across the lawn, she fired at him once and slowed the door. The next morning a colored man called on her to apologize for disturbing her, but she only called to get a bucket of water—and thanked her for not doing him any more harm than she did. She had shot him in the head.

G. W. Nichols Dead.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Col. George Ward Nichols, president of the college of music, died at his residence on Grandin road, Wald Hills, in this city. He was forty-eight years of age.

Telegraph Operators.

New York, Sept. 16.—The telegraph operators whose strikes for better hours and better pay have been uniformly unsuccessful, will, according to one of their number in a position to know, inaugurate a new system by means of which they hope to bring the telegraph companies to terms, and compel them to pay a proper compensation for over work. Throughout the country the operators will, it is said, report as usual at their several offices, and go to work. They will work faithfully for nine and one-half hours during the day, according to the terms of their contract, and at the expiration of that time they will refuse to work longer on that day, unless they receive additional compensation. If this demand is rejected they will quit for the day, claiming that their day's work is done, and then they will return and present themselves for employment on the following day. Under no circumstances will they strike or resign, thus leaving the responsibility of discharging them upon the telegraph companies. During the last month there have been a number of messages sent over the wires of the Western Union that ever before, and the operators have been compelled to work overtime, and they now feel that they have been overworked and imposed upon. Somerville, of the Western Union, said that he had no information that such a movement was to be made by the operators. He admitted that the company was increasing and making the work of the operators heavier. He said that local superintendents have been instructed to have business messages put on extra men instead of having the regular force work extra hours, the policy of the company being to employ as many as possible. He also claimed that instructions were issued to let the regular operators work extra time.

Montreal's Plague.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—At a meeting of the citizens committee a memorial was drawn up, offering to take over the work of the board of health, build a smallpox hospital within six days, and within that time isolate every case in the city. This committee would manage by placing a policeman in front of every door where smallpox exists, to prevent any one from entering or leaving. The committee deposited \$4,000 in the bank of Montreal, as a guarantee of its good faith in the matter. It laid the matter before the city council in the afternoon, but the offer was refused. Six members of the committee were placed on the board of health. One hundred and twenty-eight persons fell victims to the smallpox last week. A wholesale merchant of this city, says the revenue from customs duties at the port of Clareville, in this province, has been four times as great during the period of the smallpox epidemic in this city, as it was for the same period in any former year. The reason of this is that Montreal goods are boycotted and retailers have to buy elsewhere. In spite of the protective duties, goods are being imported from the United States, instead of being bought at Montreal. This movement at Clareville must be only an example of what is going on at other parts of entry.

The New Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The New York Star, which has been published only on a Sunday morning paper for some time, has appeared as a daily. The prospectus appears under the signature of ex-congressman Wm. Dorsheimer. He says it is to be a strong Democratic paper, but will have no relation to the factions into which the Democratic party of this city is divided. "It will deal with them in a friendly spirit and recognize them all as soldiers who serve the true cause of the people. The difficulty of reaching a high place among the journals of New York is realized, but the Star intends to seek that very place. The news of the United Press is furnished to it under the old franchise."

Sensation at Cellar.

CELINA, O., Sept. 16.—This town has suffered by the depredations of burglars for more than a year past. Within the past few days events have come to the surface which make a sensation throughout this section. The sons of the most prominent families in this city are implicated. The parties to the robbery are said to be Clayton Marsh, son of Hon. A. D. Marsh, speaker of the Ohio house of representatives; Robert Landfair, son of County Clerk Landfair; Joe Schilling, a bar keeper, and half a dozen others. The parents of the young men are almost heartbroken over the terrible affair. All of the accused were arrested and gave bail. It is freely predicted that they will jump bail.

Horse Thieves Captured.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 16.—The dispatches in the newspapers led to the identification of the two prisoners arrested here. Nathaniel Snyder, of New London, Huron county, Ohio, arrived and recognized the horse which the parties were trying to dispose of. He said that it was stolen from him on the night of the 4th. The buggy was stolen from a neighbor. The thieves give their names as Thos. Shelton and Benjamin Reynolds. The latter recently completed a term of three years in the Ohio State prison for burglary. Shelton confesses, while Reynolds has nothing to say. Officers left with them for Huron county.

Serious Charge Against a Doctor.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 16.—Miss Jennie Moore, who says her parents live near Delphi, Ind., caused the arrest of Dr. W. C. Bennett, her affidavit charging him with raping her. She alleges she was in his office acting as secretary, when he came in, secured the door, and despite her efforts had sexual knowledge of her. Bennett admits the woman was employed by him, but claims the balance of the story is untrue. Bennett is representing the Old People's Mutual Benefit association. He will have a hearing. An effort to get him out on bail failed.

After Dead Issues.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 16.—A brother and two sisters have commenced proceedings to contest the will of father John P. Broad, claiming him to have been of unsound mind. The deceased left property worth a quarter of a million dollars to the Catholic church, giving the contestants only one thousand dollars. It is believed the contest will prove fruitless.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—The reception of Cincinnati by his local and true subjects at the public landing and the fireworks from the Kentucky shore in the evening, opposite, were very brilliant affairs. Thousands of strangers are in the city to witness the grand parade, which will culminate in splendor and thing of the kind in the history of the city.

Another Victim.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—It has been found that one of the bullets fired by the striker, Rockinffy, struck another striker named M. Donburi, a Pole, in the hip. The wound it is thought will be fatal. Rockinffy is in the Central station.

Man Hospital.

WINNEPEG, Man., Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Regina, N. W. T., says that Riel has been reprieved, pending the decision of the privy council of Britain.

ROADLY HITS HARD.

A Masterly Arrangement of the Republican Party and Its Policy.

The Democratic Candidate Opens the Campaign at Hamilton—Sherman and Foraker Fully Answered.

At Hamilton, O., September 5th, Governor Hoadly made his first speech of the campaign in the evening to an immense audience. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and the Governor's masterly arrangement of the Republican party and defense of the Democratic administration was loudly cheered. Governor Hoadly said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BUTLER COUNTY: Two years ago, I opened, in your midst, the canvass which resulted in Democratic success. Surrounded now by the friends who gave me the magnificent majority of 2,593 in this Gibraltar of Democracy, I ask for a renewed expression of confidence, and for an increased majority, which shall express with emphasis your opinion that Democratic success, as proved by results, means not only good government, means reform, union, personal liberty, economy, no fraud, no disguise, no concealments, open dealing and candid treatment of the public in affairs—State and national.

The Ohio election will express the opinion of the people upon my administration and that of the sixty-sixth general assembly. It is the first State election after the inauguration of Cleveland and Hendricks; it will therefore be regarded as the expression of popular judgment upon the policies of the President and his advisers. Of these I ask your approval, confident that Democratic success means good government, State and national, which ought not to be rebuffed by defeat.

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY OF HOPE.

The leader of the Republicans of Ohio has carefully prepared the appeal of his party, and sent it from the stump through the press to the country. He waves the bloody shirt—he indorses the policy of alienation and hate—he seeks to transplant and cultivate in this country the feelings of the English aristocracy toward the Irish, to array section against section, to govern the south from the north as Dublin castle governs Ireland, as a conquered province and all this in the year of grace 1885, twenty years and more after the close of the war. The average life of an ordinary generation is thirty years. Owing to the casualties of war, which cost our country at least a million lives, the duration of the generation now passing away has been less than this. Twenty-five years have elapsed since Mr. Lincoln's election. Five-sixths, perhaps more, of the men who devised rebellion, the men who fought its battles, and the men who overcame it, have passed away. The great civil and the great military leaders, Lincoln and Grant, both sleep in graves bedewed by the tears of the whole nation, south and north; for both died with words upon their lips and feelings in their hearts of "charity to all, malice toward none." Seward and Sumner, Chase and Fessenden, Don Carlos and Stephens, Lee and Breckinridge, these are historic, not living names. Alone of the authors of rebellion, Jeff Davis survives. Boys born when the war broke out have been voting for three years past. Boys too young to bear arms are now mature men of 35. There is a new South and a new North. A new generation, full of new life, is at work. A very large proportion of the people of the South have never seen a slave, and have lived under no other regime but that of universal suffrage. It is not time for the Sherman and Foraker to accept the results of the war and no longer to continue its battles? Right million bales of cotton, the probable crop of the South, is in sight. There are no idlers in the South, why crouch in the North? White men and black men are side by side at work. The South is developing new industries, weaving cotton cloth, digging coal and iron, forging steel. God and nature, religion and the human heart, are the forces against which Sherman and Foraker contend and Foster plots.

To the policy of alienation we oppose union; for hate we substitute love; we welcome the new south and the old south, old men and boys, fathers and sons, not as allies merely in a crusade against the forces of nature, but as brothers in affection and blood. We bid them all, white and black, join us in the great march of union and liberty to the peaceful conquests of the future. "Let us have peace," said General Grant many years ago. His eyes at last saw it. "I have witnessed," said his dying voice, "since my sickness, just what I have wished to see ever since the war—harmony and good feeling between the sections." And again, rejoicing in the present, he prophesied the future in words of glowing hope. "We may now look forward to a perpetual peace at home, and a national strength that will screen us against any foreign complication."

Let us then banish these unmanly fears of Southern wrong-doing, and cease to exaggerate occasional personal conflicts into wars of races. Danville Coghlan are worn out. Turn out some new grist, oh, grinders of the outrage mill! Home rule, and its little application of the "eternal principles of regulation" as is consistent with the greatest liberty of all, will in time cure all the ills of State and nation.

Mr. Sherman will fall in his efforts to stir the dying embers of sectional animosity. Ohio has not forgotten what General Garfield so well said: "The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in the line of leading thought, and that is the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money and honest payment of all obligations, and the man who can add anything in the direction of the accomplishment of any of these purposes is a public benefactor."

"THE SOLID SOUTH" HUMBUG.

The solid south! Have Senator Sherman and Judge Foraker forgotten that there was once a Republican solid south, and what became of it, the south of Moses and Madison Wells, of Parson Brownlow and Warmouth, of Dennis, the "little giant of Alabama," who invented tissue ballots, of the stumpet

Betty Higgins and the chaplain who joined efforts to denounce the Legislature and bankrupt the treasury of Tennessee; the solid south of Kellogg and Riza Pinkston. But a few years ago, every southern State, except Kentucky, had a Republican Governor and Legislature. Where are they now? Some in exile and some in prison, and their party, like Hans Breitmann's famous "barry," "all gone away, in the twilight"—if it away, as a marsh miasma evaporates before the sun.

Mr. Sherman is distressed because Lamar and Garland and Bayard, "two members of the Confederate Congress and one man who sympathized with them, are at the head of great departments of the government." Oh, yes; it was well to put Mr. Key at the head of the post-office department. One Confederate in the cabinet was all right, but two, two are a mountain's fault upon to treason. No, not quite this even. Akerman was a proper Attorney General and Key a most becoming Postmaster General, but two at a time, two at a time, Garland and Lamar together; aye, there's the rub. The tears of crocodiles are freely shed as Sherman softly sings, "Inmate archer, would not one be free."

Asoby, Madison Wells, Mahone and Chalmers, the guerrilla, the returning board, the repudiator and the Fort Pillow butcher, all these have had their garments washed, but Lawton and Jackson, Jones and Lamar and Garland, the best and purest of the South, these to our Senator are the unregenerate children of the political satan, unfit to serve the republic.

And Bayard, too, is a bugaboo with which to frighten Republicans—Bayard who "sympathized" not quite so long nor yet so furiously as Logan, whose name it used to delight the New York Tribune to adorn with the prefix of "d. w.," "dirty work John A. Logan," because he boasted of his delight in doing the "dirty work" of returning slaves to their masters.

And all this that John Sherman may be Senator, or perhaps President, with our beloved Foster for Senator, and that Foraker may be Governor.

What can an opposition Senator do for Ohio? A chronic negative, a continuing scold, a running sore of petty party complaint is not what will best serve Ohio. Let us put an equally sound Democrat by the side of Henry B. Payne. Join him in generous support of Grover Cleveland, helping to settle the silver question, to settle the Mormon difficulty, to revise the tariff on the lines of principles stated in the Chicago Democratic platform, and to reform the civil service.

Against Senator Sherman's appeals for disunion we set the good work of the Democratic party, its President and Cabinet, and their declared aims and purposes. I ask for re-election, not for my own sake, but because it will be understood as Ohio's indorsement of these.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

No doubt there are dissatisfied Democrats. Yes, and fortunately there are satisfied Republicans. How much better would either have felt had Blaine and Logan triumphed? In January, 1883, Mr. Lincoln said to my friend M. D. Conway: "Most of us here present have been nearly all our lives working in minorities, and may have got into a habit of being dissatisfied."

Speaking at a jubilee meeting in this city last November, I pleaded for generous confidence in our newly elected President, and that every Democrat, educated, though he might have been for twenty-four years in opposition, should treat him with sympathy and guard against carping criticism. Leave that to Sherman and Foraker.

Now, I ask for more. I solicit approval, not forbearance. Mr. Cleveland has held office six months. Congress has not been in session, yet much has been accomplished. The spirit of reform and economy has entered all the departments. Useless offices and expenses have been done away, while the performance of duty, civil and military, has been enforced. The Government is not solicitous to provide soft places for pets, but to save money for the people, and to keep the faith pledged in the platform.

If the navy, which the Republican party destroyed, be restored, it is now certain that it will be honestly done. Under this administration there will be no loose contracting, no jobs let at prices nominally low to be made high by extras or by skimming the work.

The remnant of the national domain, which Democratic Presidents, Jefferson and Monroe and Polk, added to our territory, the residue which Republican extravagance has not wasted on corporations and favorites is saved from cattle kings and other plunderers for the benefit of the people.

No more assessments will be levied on the departments in every election; no more clerks will be dismissed because they refuse to build up the people at Congressional elections in the guise of deputy marshals; the pension bureau will never again be emptied of its officers to defeat a wounded Democratic soldier for Congress; there will be no more star route frauds; no more whiskey rings; in short, a breath, a strong breeze of economy and honesty is blowing through all branches of the public service.

No more wool will be pulled over the eyes of Ohio farmers by a tariff nominally high, but ingeniously leveled down at the custom houses by fraudulent invoicing.

Mr. Sherman had recently boasted that he had converted Senator Morrill of Vermont to the support of the wool tariff of 1867. But is Mr. Sherman sure of himself on this question? Is he certain that he will not again attempt its reduction, as he did in 1872? Is he sure that in his anxiety to secure other tariff reductions he will never again give the casting vote in favor of reducing the wool tariff, rather than lose the opportunity to cut down duties on other articles as he did in 1883? Is he sure that if ever elected President, he will not, as President Arthur did in 1883, recommend "a substantial reduction" in the duty on wool?

The three great Republican scare-crows have been taken in for good and relegated to the ragbag and the dust heap. There will be no payment of the rebel debt, no pensions to rebel soldiers, no freedmen reduced to slavery, the results of the war which Hancock and Ward, Warner and Morgan, Ewing and Rice and thousands of Ohio Democrats fought to secure, will be preserved intact.

Here in Butler county you have a memorabilia instance of the beauties of Republican professions. Except for a short time under Andrew Johnson, there was not a moment since the close of the war when Ferdinand Vandervoer, the hero of two wars, could be permitted